

Date	House	Senate	Congressional
January 30, 1991	1991 North Carolina General Assembly convenes. Dan Blue (BD) elected first black Speaker of the House. Henson Barnes (WD) elected President Pro Tem of Senate. House is 81-39 Democratic, with 14 black members and one Native-American member. Senate is 36-14 Democratic with 5 black and no Native-American members.		
February 4, 1991	President Pro Tem appoints Senate Redistricting Committee: Sen. Dennis J. Winner (WD) chair, Sen. Russell Walker (WD) chair of Congressional Subcommittee; Sen. Joseph E. Johnson (WD) chair of Legislative Subcommittee.		
February 6, 1991		Sen. Winner introduces SB 17 as blank bill for Senate redistricting.	Sen. Winner introduces SB 16 as blank bill for congressional redistricting.
February 14, 1991	1 st meeting of full Senate Redistricting Committee. Chairman Winner says process should be completed by end of long session. Calls for six regional hearings within next 30 days.		
February 18, 1991	P.L. 94-171 data arrives from U.S. Census Bureau on computer tape.		
February 22, 1991	Notices sent to media for Senate regional public hearings.		
February 26, 1991	Notices sent to mayors for Senate regional public hearings. Some notices sent February 27. 2nd meeting of full Senate Redistricting Committee. Chairman Winner urges members to work on designing plans, if they wish, but not to bother staff, which is loading Census data on computer. Mentions need for criteria for redistricting process.		
March 1, 1991	Senate regional public hearing held in Elizabeth City.		
March 7, 1991	Speaker appoints two House committees on redistricting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Congressional Redistricting; and • Local and Legislative Redistricting. Each committee has the same 3 co-chairs, Reps. Edward C. Bowen (WD), Milton F. (Toby) Fitch (BD), and R. Samuel Hunt (WD).		
March 11, 1991	Senate regional public hearing held in Greensboro.		
March 13, 1991	1 st joint meeting of House Redistricting Committees. Orientation, presentation of timetable for redistricting, presentation of 7 sites for regional public hearings. Williamston added as 8 th site by vote of committee. Proposal for Salisbury as 9 th site not adopted, but Statesville later added by Co-Chairs as 9 th site.		
March 14, 1991	Senate regional public hearings held in Asheville and Charlotte. Notices begin going out for House regional public hearings.		

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March 15, 1991		Senate regional public hearing held in Wilmington.	
March 18, 1991		Senate regional public hearing held in Wilson.	
March 20, 1991		2 nd joint meeting of House Redistricting Committee. Overview of legal requirements by counsel.	
March 21, 1991		House regional public hearing held in Jacksonville.	Senators Winner and Walker visit N.C. Congressmen in Washington.
March 25, 1991		Joint Redistricting Computer and Public Access Plans signed by Speaker and President Pro Tem.	
March 26, 1991		House regional public hearings held in Rocky Mount and Winston-Salem.	
March 27, 1991		House regional public hearing held in Fayetteville. 3d joint meeting of House Redistricting Committees. Presentation on Census data and computers by Gerry Cohen, Director of Legislative Drafting.	
April 3, 1991		3d meeting of full Senate Redistricting Committee. Meeting schedule set. Proposed Redistricting Committee procedure adopted. Co-Chairs and Vice Chairs of House Redistricting Committee meet to review computer access plan, committee procedure, and schedule of committee meetings. Proposed criteria for Senate presented. Amendment by Sen. Cochrane (WR) to "maintain the integrity of political units" adopted. Staff directed to include her amendment in new draft.	
April 4, 1991		House regional public hearings held in Chapel Hill and Williamston. 7 one-hour orientation sessions begin to be held by computer staff for members of House Redistricting Committees. They continue through April 12.	
April 5, 1991		House regional public hearings held in Statesville and Gastonia.	
April 6, 1991		House regional public hearing held in Asheville.	
April 9, 1991		Full Senate Redistricting Committee adopts criteria for Senate redistricting.	

	House	Senate	Congressional
April 17, 1991			Senate and House Redistricting Committees meet jointly, adopt criteria for congressional redistricting. No amendments proposed.
April 24, 1991	House Legislative and Local Redistricting Committee meets to consider local bills.		
April 26, 1991	<p>General Assembly's computer software for redistricting released for use. Through February, March, and April, staff had cleaned and loaded P.L. 94-171 data, and had added 21 counties to the 48 counties whose voting precincts were contained in the Census Bureau's TIGER files.</p> <p>Computer training begins for legislative staff. Continues through April 29, 1991.</p>		
April 30, 1991		Senate Legislative Redistricting Subcommittee hold organizational meeting.	Senate Congressional Redistricting Subcommittee meets. No plans presented. Sen. Winner and staff discuss arrangements.
May 1, 1991	House Legislative and Local Redistricting Committee considers draft of criteria for redistricting the House. Committee rejects amendment by Rep. Larry Justus (WR) to forswear any intent or effect to dilute the voting strength of any group and not to favor incumbents. Rep. George Holmes (WR) presents amendment not to split political units, to be compact, and to preserve communities of interest – but no vote taken.		
May 2, 1991	Computer access policy amended so that all legislators could be computer-trained, and so that public-access terminal hours are expanded from 20 hours a week in one-hour slots to 40 hours a week in four-hour slots.		
May 3, 1991	Computer training for staff, counsel, and Committee chairs and vice chairs begins. Continues through May 6, 1991.		
May 7, 1991		Senate Legislative Redistricting Subcommittee meets, discusses computer-access plan.	Senate Congressional Redistricting Subcommittee meeting held. No plans offered. Meeting lasts 10 minutes.

	House	Senate	Congressional
May 8, 1991	House Legislative and Local Redistricting Committee meeting cancelled.		
May 14, 1991		Senate Legislative Redistricting Subcommittee meets to receive plans from public. Receives plans to redistrict Senate from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •ACLU. •Wake County GOP. • Former Sen. Connie Wilson, WR-Mecklenburg, about Mecklenburg districts. 	
May 15, 1991			Joint Senate and House Public Hearing on Congressional Redistricting held in Auditorium of State Legislative Building. When no one responds to offer to speak, hearing adjourned after 5 minutes.
May 16, 1991	House Legislative and Local Redistricting Committee adopts criteria after rejecting these amendments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •#1 Holmes. Should not split municipalities. •#2 Holmes. Should preserve communities of interest. •#3 Justus. No intent/effect to dilute political parties. •#4 Brubaker (WR) All single-member districts unless conflict with Voting Rights Act. 		
May 17, 1991	Computer training for all legislators other than Committee leadership. Continues through May 20, 1991.		
May 21, 1991		Senate Legislative Redistricting Subcommittee meets for 30 minutes. No plans offered.	Senate Congressional Redistricting Subcommittee meets. No plans presented. Sen. Winner says leadership may submit plan within two weeks. Meeting adjourns after 15 minutes.

	House	Senate	Congressional
May 22, 1991	House Legislative and Local Redistricting Committee meets to hear plans from public. Native American PAC proposes 3 single-member districts in Robeson/Hoke/Scotland, one with Lumbee majority. Former Rep. Joy Johnson (BD) and other black speakers oppose 3 single-member districts for those counties, defend current three-member district. Announcement made that public will be welcome to present plans at any committee meeting before June 9.		
May 28, 1991		Senate Legislative Redistricting Subcommittee meets for 10 minutes. No plans offered.	
May 29, 1991			Rep. David Balmer (WR) unveils to media a black/Lumbee-majority district along State's southern border. House and Senate co-chairs present "1991 CONGRESSIONAL BASE #1" at joint meeting of House and Senate committees. Senate Congressional Redistricting Subcommittee, meeting separately, votes to adopt "1991 CONGRESSIONAL BASE #1," refer it to the full Senate Redistricting Committee, and present the plan at a public hearing to be held June 13.
May 30, 1991			House Congressional Redistricting Committee discusses upcoming public hearing and procedure for amending plan.
June 1, 1991			Notices mailed to media for public hearing on congressional plan June 13.

	House	Senate	Congressional
June 3, 1991			"1991 CONGRESSIONAL BASE PLAN #2" presented to meeting of House Congressional Redistricting Committee. Rep. Balmer presents "BALMER CONGRESS 6.2," containing one black district and one black/Lumbee district. Rep. Peggy Wilson, WR-Rockingham, presents amendment to "1991 CONGRESSIONAL BASE #1" pertaining only to 5 th , 6 th , and 12 th districts, seeks to update that to fit "1991 CONGRESSIONAL BASE PLAN #2."
June 4, 1991		Sen. Winner presents "Senate Base #1" to Senate Legislative Redistricting Subcommittee, which adopts the plan after rejecting amendment by Sen. James Richardson (BD) to eliminate black single-member district in Cumberland. Sen. Richardson offered the amendment on behalf of Sen. Lura Tally WD-Cumberland.	House Congressional Redistricting Committee adopts "1991 CONGRESSIONAL BASE PLAN #2" for presentation at public hearing on June 13. Committee rejects motion by Rep. Justus to present Balmer plan and updated Wilson amendment.
June 5, 1991	Full Senate Redistricting Committee meets on floor of Senate. amends procedure concerning time between presentation of plan and public hearing.		
	House Legislative and Local Redistricting Committee meets on local bills.	Maps on notices mailed to media, courthouses, and boards of elections for June 19 public hearing on "Senate Base #1," with request that maps be posted.	Maps for June 13 public hearing mailed to courthouses and boards of elections offices in every county, with request that they be posted beginning June 7. Maps are included for both "1991 CONGRESSIONAL BASE #1" and "1991 CONGRESSIONAL BASE PLAN #2."
June 7, 1991	House Legislative and Local Redistricting Committee meets on local bills. Ted Stone (white) of Durham speaks concerning districts for Durham County.		

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June 11, 1991	House Legislative and Local Redistricting Committee meets on local bills.		
June 12, 1991	House Legislative and Local Redistricting Committee meeting cancelled.		
June 13, 1991	Co-Chairs present "1991 HOUSE BASE #1" to House Legislative and Local Redistricting Committee. Public notices mailed for public hearing on that plan June 21, 1991.		Public hearing held in Auditorium of State Legislative Building on "1991 CONGRESSIONAL BASE #1" and "1991 CONGRESSIONAL BASE PLAN #2." Rep. Justus presents his congressional plan. Representatives of some counties & cities object to splits. Representatives of NAACP, Black Leadership Caucus, & Republican Party speak. Four Republican Congress Members from N.C. send letter to U.S. Justice Department, asking for federal intervention in the redistricting process to prevent minority voting strength.
June 15, 1991	N.C. Legislative Black Caucus holds statewide meeting in Raleigh. Co-Chairs Fitch and legislative counsel discuss redistricting.		
June 17, 1991	Rep. Bowen introduces HB 1303.		
June 18, 1991		Sen. Leo Daughtry (WR) introduces SB 959 ("DAUGHTRY SENATE PLAN 6/17-91").	Joint House/Senate Congressional meeting cancelled. "1991 CONGRESSIONAL BASE PLAN #3" presented and adopted by Senate Redistricting Committee. It is committee substitute for SB 16. Sen. Winner says that the final plan will probably be worked out between Senate and House in conference committee.
June 19, 1991		Public hearing held on "Senate Base #1."	Joint House/Senate Congressional meeting cancelled.

	House	Senate	Congressional
June 20, 1991			"1991 CONGRESSIONAL BASE PLAN #4" presented to House Congressional Redistricting Committee. "1991 CONGRESSIONAL BASE PLAN #3" (SB 16) passes second and third readings in Senate.
June 21, 1991	Public hearing held in Auditorium of State Legislative Building on "HOUSE BASE PLAN #1."		"1991 CONGRESSIONAL BASE PLAN #4" adopted by House Congressional Redistricting Committee as committee substitute for SB 16. Committee rejects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Balmer Congress – Block Level" (a refinement of "BALMER CONGRESS 6.2"); • "rep. Justus's cong plan" (S16-PCSRR-10); and • Another updated plan from Rep. Wilson, S16-PCSRR-11.
June 25, 1991			House passes SB 16 ("1991 CONGRESSIONAL BASE PLAN #4") on second reading, after rejecting Balmer floor amendment (Amendment #1).
June 26, 1991		Sen. Winner presents "Senate Base #2" to Senate Redistricting Committee. The Committee rejects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cochrane amendment for a 2-member district in Davie/Iredell/Rowan; and • "DAUGHTRY SENATE PLAN 6/17/91," containing 8 minority districts. Committee adopts amendment offered by Sen. Johnson (the Subcommittee Chair) to switch 2 precincts in Cumberland. Committee then gives favorable report to committee sub for SB 17, incorporating Johnson amendment. The plan reported is "SENATE BASE #3."	House passes on third reading SB 16 ("1991 CONGRESSIONAL BASE PLAN #4"), after rejecting Justus floor amendment (Amendment #2).

	House	Senate	Congressional
June 27, 1991			Senate fails to concur in House committee substitute for SB 16.
June 28, 1991			President Pro Tem appoints Senate conferees for SB 16.
July 2, 1991		Senate passed SB 17 on second reading after rejecting those floor amendments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • #1 DAUGHTRY SENATE PLAN 7/1/91," revised from earlier Daughtry plan with new minority district in Southeastern N.C. • #2 Richardson, higher black percentage in the Mecklenburg minority district. • #3 R.L. Martin (WD), lower black percentage in District 6 (Pitt). • #4 Daughtry, affecting Districts 11/14/15 in Johnston/Franklin. 	Speaker appoints House conferees on SB 16.
July 3, 1991	Co-Chairs present "HOUSE BASE PLAN #2," with "Addendum 2A," to House Legislative and Local Redistricting Committee.	Senate passes SB 17 on third reading after rejecting Amendment #5 by Sen. Speed (WD) affecting Districts 11/14 in Johnston/Franklin.	Chairs of conference committee on SB 16 present "1991 CONGRESSIONAL BASE #5" to conferees. After making adjustments involving Johnston, Rockingham, and Stokes counties, conferees approve the plan, which becomes "1991 CONGRESSIONAL BASE #6."
July 4, 1991			Senate approves conference report on SB 16 ("1991 CONGRESSIONAL BASE #6").
July 8, 1991	House Legislative and Local Redistricting Committee meeting cancelled.		Rep. Balmer moves to suspend rules so that HB 1310, creating 2 majority-black districts, could be given first reading. Motion fails. House approves conference report on SB 16 ("1991 CONGRESSIONAL BASE #6").

	House	Senate	Congressional
July 9, 1991	<p>House Legislative and Local Redistricting Committee gives favorable report to HB 1303 ("1991 HOUSE BASE PLAN #3") after rejecting amendments by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Rep. Brawley WR (on behalf of Rep. Church, WD-Vance), for a 3-member district in Vance/Granville. •Rep. Hege, WR-Davidson, for Davie/Davidson changes. •Rep. Justus, affecting Districts 35/83 in Rowan. •Rep. Robinson (WR), on behalf of Rep. Pope (WR) for a statewide plan with 23 minority seats ("N.C. House 119 Districts V2"). •Rep. Gist, BD-Guilford, for 2 black districts in Guilford. 		SB 16 ratified as Session Law Chapter 601.
July 10, 1991	<p>Full House passes HB 1303 on second reading, after rejecting these floor amendments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •#1 Pope, statewide plan with 23 minority seats. •#2 Decker (WR), Districts 73/84 in Forsyth/Guilford. •#3 Flaherty (WR), District 46, Caldwell. •#4 Hasty, WD-Robeson, Dist. 16, Robeson, Hoke, Scotland. •#5 Jones, WD-Pitt, Districts 8/9 in Pitt. •#6 Pope, minority district in Union/Stanly. •#7 Hege, WR-Davidson, Districts 37/74 in Davidson, Davie, Randolph. •#8 Wilson, Districts 25/73 in Rockingham. •#9 Gist, Dists 26-29/89, Guilfrd. <p>Rep. Hege introduces HB 1311.</p>		

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July 11, 1991	Full House passes HB 1303 on third reading after rejecting these amendments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •#10 Gardner, WR-Rowan, Districts 35/83, Rowan. •#11 Rhyne (WR), Districts 10-14/96-99, minority districts in Southeastern N.C. and after approving Amendment #12 (technical, offered by Rep. Fitch).	House Legislative and Local Redistricting Committee adopts of technical amendment and gives a favorable report to SB 17.	
July 12, 1991	Full Senate Redistricting Committee gives HB 1303 favorable report after rejecting one amendment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Sen. Shaw, WR-Guilford, identical to Gist floor Amendment #9 in House. Senate passes HB 1303 on second and third readings.	House approves Committee's technical amendment and passes SB 17 on second and third readings. Senate concurs in House technical amendment to SB 17	
July 13, 1991	HB 1303 ratified as Session Laws Chapter 675.	SB 17 ratified as Session Laws Chapter 676.	
July 16, 1991	1991 General Assembly adjourns until May 26, 1992.		
August 26, 1991	House Plan submitted to U.S. Justice Department for preclearance under Section 5 of Voting Rights Act.		
September 3, 1991		Senate Plan submitted to U.S. Justice Department for preclearance under Section 5 of Voting Rights Act.	
September 28, 1991			Congressional Plan submitted to U.S. Justice Department for preclearance under Section 5 of Voting Rights Act.

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November 1, 1991	<i>Daughtry v. State Board</i> filed in U.S. Middle District Court (N.C.). Plaintiffs, all Republican legislators, challenge as unconstitutional the three redistricting plans and ask the court to take over the redistricting process. Plaintiffs also challenge as against the U.S. Constitution the one-year residency requirement for legislators (Art. II, Sections 6 and 7 of N.C. Constitution).		
December 18, 1991	U.S. Justice Department sends letter interposing objections to State House, State Senate, and Congressional plans.		
December 20, 1991	Governor calls Extra Session of General Assembly to revise the three redistricting plans and to postpone the filing period for candidates. (Statute says filing must begin January 6 and end February 3.)		
			Rep. Thomas Hardaway, BD-Halifax, meets with John Merritt, staff to Congressman Charlie Rose WD-N.C., at Howard Johnson's in Gold Rock, N.C. Hardaway presents to Merritt "OPTIMUM II-ZERO," a revision of "BALMER 8.1" with two majority-black districts, one urban and one rural. Merritt shows plan to Democratic N.C. congressional delegation. After further revisions, it is presented at public hearing January 8, 1992 by Mary Peeler, State Director of NAACP.
December 30, 1991	Extra Session of General Assembly convenes. It ratifies SB 1, Chapter 1 of 1991 Sess. Laws, Extra Session, postponing filing period until February 10-March 2. Session recesses until January 13, 1992.		
	Announcements sent to Senators and House members informing them of meeting and public hearings to be held during week of January 6 through 10.		
	Reps. Fitch, Bowen, and Hunt introduce HB 2 as a blank bill. Rep. Pope introduces HB 5 and HB 6.	Sen. Johnson introduces SB 2. Sen. Daughtry introduces SB 5.	Sen. Walker introduces SB 3. Reps. Fitch, Bowen, and Hunt introduce HB 3. Rep. Balmer introduces HB 8, HB 9, HB 10, and HB 11, all different attempts to draw plans with two minority districts.

	House	Senate	Congressional
December 31, 1991	Notices to media and minority groups are completed for separate public hearings to be held January 8, 1992 concerning House, Senate, and congressional redistricting.		
January 7 1992	House Legislative and Local Redistricting Committee meets. Rep.Gist presents proposal for 2 black single-member districts in Guilford. Rep. Pope presents 102-district plan with 26 minority seats.		
January 8, 1992	Public hearing held in Raleigh on House redistricting.	Public hearing held in Raleigh on Senate redistricting.	Public hearing held in Raleigh on congressional redistricting. Mary Peeler, State Director of NAACP, presents plan with two minority districts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Urban Piedmont; and •Rural Eastern N.C. (Peeler plan is later entered in General Assembly's computer as "92 CONGRESS 1.") Five N.C. Democratic Congressmen meet with legislative leadership in Raleigh and urge drawing two minority districts rather than appeal to federal court Justice's rejection of initial plan.
	Speaker of House Dan Blue and President Pro Tem of Senate Henson Barnes expand hours on Public Access Terminal to include evening weekday hours of 5-9 p.m. on January 8-18, and on Saturday, January 11.		
January 9, 1992	House Legislative and Local Redistricting Committee meets. Committee votes to ask Co-Chairs to draw House plan that revises only those parts of 1991 Ratified Plan that Justice objected to.	Senate Legislative Redistricting Subcommittee meets. Chairs present "1992 SENATE BASE #4." No amendments offered. Subcommittee gives favorable report as committee substitute for SB 2. Senate Redistricting Committee meets. "1992 SENATE BASE #4" explained. No amendments offered. No vote taken.	House Congressional Redistricting Committee meets. Rep. Justus presents plan with two minority districts, "COMPACT 2-MINORITY PLAN." No votes taken. Senate Congressional Redistricting Subcommittee meeting cancelled.

	House	Senate	Congressional
January 10, 1992	House Legislative and Local Redistricting Committee meeting cancelled.		
January 13, 1992	<p>House Legislative and Local Redistricting Committee gives favorable report to HB 2 ("1992 HOUSE BASE #4"). The vote is 24-9. It occurs after the Committee defeats these amendments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hege, defeated 11-21 (Pope's 102-district plan). • Robinson, WR-Caldwell, defeated 6-25, to merge the single-member district and the 2-member district in Caldwell, Burke, Mitchell, and Alexander. <p>Full House passes HB 2 on second reading. After defeating these amendments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • #1 Brawley, WR-Iredell, defeated 27-88, to split the 2-member district in Catawba, Lincoln, and Gaston. • #2 Robinson, defeated 36-76, to merge the single-member district and the 2-member district in Caldwell, Burke, Mitchell, Alexander. <p>Rep. Pope objects to third reading being held on the same day, and the vote to suspend the rules and override his objection fails.</p>	<p>Senate Redistricting Committee favorable report to committee sub for SB 2. The Chair first presents "1992 SENATE BASE #5," changed from BASE #4 only in Lenoir and Iredell. The Committee adopts an amendment from Sen. Marvin shifting precincts in Gaston and Lincoln, and that amendment is incorporated into committee sub.</p> <p>Full Senate passes SB 2 on second and third readings. After defeating one amendment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • #1 Daughtry, defeated 15-34, to create 2 single-member districts in Southeastern N.C. he asserted were minority districts, and approving two technical amendments: • #2 Hyde (WD), approved 49-0, and • #3 Sands (WD), approved 50-0. <p>House Legislative and Local Redistricting Committee gives favorable report to SB 2.</p>	

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January 14, 1992	<p>Full House passes HB 2 on third reading. After defeating these amendments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●#3 Pope, defeated 34-79, to draw 102 districts with 26 minority seats, ●#4 Hege, defeated 35-70, to switch one precinct in Davidson County, ●#5 Michaux, BD-Durham, defeated 39-77, to draw 3 single-member districts in Durham, ●#6 Rhyne, defeated 35-75, ●#8 Beard, WD-Cumberland, defeated 37-64, to change one single-member district and one 2-member district in Cumberland to 3 single-member districts, <p>and approving these amendments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● #7 Russell (WR), approved 104-4, to shift white incumbent out of minority single-member district, raising black percentage in single-member district, and ● #9 Fitch, approved 105-1, technical. <p>Senate Redistricting Committee gives favorable report to HB 2.</p> <p>Full Senate passes HB 2 on second and third readings.</p> <p>HB 2 ratified as Chapter 5 of 1991 Extra Session Laws.</p>	<p>Full House passes SB 2 on second and third readings. After adopting technical amendment by Rep. Fitch. An amendment offered by Rep. Rhyne is withdrawn. It embodied the Daughtry plan.</p> <p>SB 2 ratified as Chapter 4 fo 1991 Extra Session Laws.</p>	<p>Senate Congressional Redistricting Subcommittee meeting cancelled.</p>

	House	Senate	Congressional
January 17, 1992	Chapter 5 submitted to U.S. Justice Department for preclearance under Sec. 5 of Voting Rights Act.	Chapter 4 submitted to U.S. Justice Department for preclearance under Sec. 5 of Voting Rights Act.	
January 18, 1992			House leadership releases "1992 CONGRESSIONAL BASE PLAN #7" to House members and to public. Senate leadership sends copies of "1992 CONGRESSIONAL BASE PLAN #8" to Senators.
January 21, 1992			House Congressional Redistricting Committee meets. Members discuss "1992 CONGRESSIONAL BASE PLAN #7." Rep. Flaherty presents "REP. FLAHERY'S CONGRESS PLAN" containing 3 districts with large minority concentrations.
January 22, 1992			House Congressional Redistricting Committee meets. Co-Chairs tell members they will make some changes in "1992 CONGRESSIONAL BASE PLAN #7" and present it at a Committee meeting the next day. Senate Congressional Redistricting Subcommittee meets. Decision made that Senate will wait for House to pass a congressional plan. Senate Redistricting Committee meeting cancelled.

	House	Senate	Congressional
January 23, 1992			<p>House Congressional Redistricting Committee gives a favorable report to an amended version of HB 3. It is initially presented by Co-Chairs as "1992 CONGRESSIONAL BASE PLAN #9." The Committee then rejected these amendments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decker, to take the 10th District out of Forsyth and the 5th District out of Burke; • Flaherty, containing what he described as 2 minority districts and an influence district; and • Justus, to create two minorities districts with the other districts allegedly more compact than the leadership plans. <p>The Committee adopted one amendment by Rep. Jones to move four Pitt precincts, including his own, from the 2nd District to the 1st.</p> <p>Full House passes HB 3 on second and third readings. After defeating these floor amendments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • #1 Flaherty, defeated 40-71, same amendment he offered in Committee. • #3 Justus, defeated 35-72, same amendment he offered in Committee. • #4 Green, defeated by voice vote, to return Pitt precincts – and Rep. Jones – to 2nd District. <p>(Amendment #2, offered by Rep. Kimsey (WR), is withdrawn. It would have created an advisory commission if the congressional plan was denied preclearance.</p>

	House	Senate	Congressional
January 24, 1992			Senate Redistricting Committee gives HB 3 a favorable report. After defeating an amendment by Sen. Daughtry that embodied Rep. Flaherty's amendment in the House. Full Senate passes HB 3 on second and third readings. HB 3 ratified as Chapter 7 of 1991 Extra Session.
February 6, 1992	U.S. Justice Department approves all three redistricting plans under Section 5 of Voting Rights Act.		
February 10, 1992	Special filing period opens for candidates in all elections, according to SB 1, Chapter 1 of Extra Session Laws. Period is set to close March 2. (Ordinarily, filing period would have run from January 6 to February 3.)		
February 28, 1992			<i>Pope v. Blue</i> filed in U.S. Western District Court (N.C.), challenging constitutionality of new congressional plan on grounds of lack of compactness and respect for communities of interest. State Republican Party is one of the plaintiffs. U.S. Western District Court grants temporary restraining order. The order blocks the March 2 close of filing period for congressional candidates until March 10 so that a hearing can be held in <i>Pope v. Blue</i> .
March 2, 1992	Filing period closes for candidates for State House and State Senate.		
March 9, 1992			3-judge panel in U.S. Western District Court dismisses <i>Pope v. Blue</i> as failing to state a claim on which relief can be granted. State Board of Elections closes filing period for congressional candidates.

	House	Senate	Congressional
March 11, 1992			Chief Justice Rehnquist denies emergency application for injunction and stay pending appeal in <i>Pope v. Blue</i> .
March 12, 1992			<i>Shaw v. Barr</i> filed in U.S. Eastern District Court (N.C.) challenging congressional plan for unconstitutional failure to respect communities of interest. Plaintiff's attorney Robinson O. Everett contends that Barr (U.S. Attorney General) misinterpreted the Voting Rights Act to require racial quotas in representation.
April 27, 1992			3-judge panel in U.S. Eastern District Court dismisses <i>Shaw v. Barr</i> on ground that it states no claim on which relief can be granted. Also rules that it has no jurisdiction over claim against U.S. Attorney General. (Court issues its opinion August 7.) Plaintiffs appeal to U.S. Supreme Court.
May 5, 1992	First primary held under new redistricting plans. The following results occur in minority districts:		
	Of 19 seats in majority-minority districts, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Blacks win Democratic nomination in 17, •Native American in one •White in one. Black wins Democratic nomination in one majority-white multi-member district.	Of 7 majority-minority districts (including District 30, where blacks plus Native Americans equal a majority), <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blacks win Democratic nomination in 5, •Whites in 2. In addition, 2 blacks win Democratic nomination in multi-member majority-white districts.	In Congressional District 12, Melvin Watt (BD) wins Democratic nomination against 3 black opponents. In District 1, Walter Jones Jr. (WD), son of retiring incumbent, is frontrunner with 37.4% of vote, but faces runoff June 2 with Eva Clayton (BD), who won 30.7%.
June 2, 1992			In District 1 runoff, Eva Clayton (BD) defeats Walter Jones Jr. (WD) 54.8% to 45.2%.
July 1, 1992	Judge Ervin in U.S. Middle District Court dismisses <i>Daughtry v. State Board</i> as moot.		
August 7, 1992			U.S. Eastern District Court issues opinion for its April 27 ruling dismissing <i>Shaw v. Barr</i> .

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September 29, 1992			U.S. Supreme Court affirms dismissal of <i>Pope v. Blue</i> .
November 3, 1992	First general election held under 1990s redistricting plans. Following results occur in minority districts:		
	HD5 -- Howard Hunter (BD) HD7 -- Dock Brown (BD) HD8 -- Linwood Mercer (WD) HD17 -- Nick Jeralds (BD) Mary McAllister (BD) HD21 -- Dan Blue (BD) HD26 -- Herman Gist (BD) HD28 -- Will Burton (BD) HD59 -- Pete Cunningham (BD) HD60 -- Howard Barnhill (BD) HD66 -- Annie Kennedy (BD) HD67 -- Pete Oldham (BD) HD70 -- Toby Fitch (BD) HD78 -- James Green (BD) HD79 -- Wm. Wainwright (BD) HD85 -- Ronnie Sutton (N-AD) HD87 -- Frances Cummings (BD) HD97 -- Jerry Braswell (BD) HD98 -- Thomas Wright (BD)	SD2 -- Frank Ballance (BD) SD6 -- R.L. Martin (WD) SD7 -- Luther Jordan (BD) SD30 -- David Parnell (WD) SD31 -- Wm. Martin (BD) SD33 -- James Richardson (BD) SD41 -- C.R. Edwards (BD)	CD1 -- Eva Clayton (BD) CD12 -- Melvin Watt (BD)
	<p>In addition, these black Democratic legislators were elected in multi-member, majority-white districts: Mickey Michaux in HD23, Ralph Hunt in SD13, and Howard Lee in SD16.</p> <p>Total of 26 minority legislators is increase of 6 over the 20 serving in 1991.</p>		
	Total of 19 minority House members is increase of 4 over the 15 serving in 1991. 78 Democrats, 42 Republicans elected to House. Shift of 3 seats from Democratic to Republican.	Total of 7 minority Senators is increase of 2 over the 5 serving in 1991. 39 Democrats, 11 Republicans elected to Senate. Shift of 3 seats from Republican to Democratic.	Total of 2 minority Congress members is increase of 2 of the 0 serving in 1991. 8 Democrats, 4 Republicans elected to N.C. delegation to U.S. House. The 1989 delegation was 7-4 Democratic.
December 7, 1992			U.S. Supreme Court agrees to hear <i>Shaw v. Barr</i> .

	House	Senate	Congressional
April 20, 1993			U.S. Supreme Court hears oral argument in <u>Shaw v. Barr</u> .
June 28, 1993			U.S. Supreme Court reverses dismissal of <u>Shaw v. Reno</u> (new name for <u>Shaw v. Barr</u>) and remands to District Court. In 5-4 opinion, Justice O'Connor rules that plaintiffs have stated an Equal Protection claim where a district plan is "so irrational on its face that it can be understood only as an effort to segregate voters into separate districts on the basis of race, and that the separation lacks sufficient justification." On remand, she says, the District Court must consider whether it is based on a compelling state interest, and if so whether the plan is narrowly tailored to serve that interest.
September 7, 1993			U.S. Eastern District Court grants motion to intervene as defendants in <u>Shaw</u> . The motion is filed by 22 black and white voters living in and near Districts 1 and 12. One of the defendant-intervenors is Ralph Gingles, who was plaintiff in the landmark Voting Rights Act lawsuit that overturned the N.C. legislative redistricting plan in the 1980s.
November 3, 1993			U.S. Eastern District Court grants motion from 11 Republican voters to intervene as plaintiffs in <u>Shaw v. Hunt</u> (new name for <u>Shaw v. Reno</u>). Among the 11 are State GOP Chair Jack Hawk and former Rep. Art Pope. Motions to intervene are denied for State GOP and Americans for the Defense of Constitutional Rights (a group connected with the <u>Shaw</u> plaintiffs).

	House	Senate	Congressional
March 1, 1994			U.S. Eastern District Court grants motion allowing U.S. Department of Justice to file an <i>amicus curiae</i> brief on behalf of the defendants in <i>Shaw v. Hunt</i> .
March 9, 1994			U.S. Eastern District Court denies plaintiffs' motion for preliminary injunction in <i>Shaw v. Hunt</i> . Effect is to allow congressional elections to proceed pending trial.
March 28 through April 4, 1994			Trial held in <i>Shaw v. Hunt</i> before 3-judge panel in U.S. Eastern District Court in Raleigh. Judges are Dickson Phillips, Earl Britt, and Richard Voorhees.
April 18, 1994			3-judge panel in U.S. Eastern District Court hears oral arguments in <i>Shaw v. Hunt</i> .
May 3, 1994	Primary held under 1992 redistricting plans. The following results occur in minority districts:		
	Of 19 seats in majority-minority districts, blacks win Democratic nomination in 15, Native-American in one, whites in 3. (Reps. Brown and Green, both BD, both lose primary to white opponents.) Blacks win GOP nomination in 2 majority-white districts.	Of 7 majority-minority districts (including SD30, where Native-Americans plus blacks equal majority), blacks win Democratic nomination in 5, whites in 2. In addition, 2 blacks win Democratic nomination in multi-member, majority-white districts. One black candidate wins GOP nomination in multi-member majority-white district.	Incumbent black Congress members re-nominated without opposition in CD1 and CD12.
August 1, 1994			3-judge panel in U.S. Eastern District Court dismisses <i>Shaw v. Hunt</i> on remand. In 2-1 opinion, panel holds that plan is a racial gerrymander, but that it is narrowly tailored to serve a compelling state interest. Judge Voorhees is the dissenter.

	House	Senate	Congressional
November 8, 1994	Second general election held under 1990s redistricting plans. Following results occur in minority districts:		
	HD5 -- Howard Hunter (BD) HD7 -- L.W. Locke (WD) HD8 -- Linwood Mercer (WD) HD17 -- Mary McAllister (BD) Larry Shaw (BD) HD21 -- Dan Blue (BD) HD26 -- Alma Adams (BD) HD28 -- F. Boyd-McIntyre (BD) HD59 -- Pete Cunningham (BD) HD60 -- Beverly Earle (BD) HD66 -- Larry Womble (BD) HD67 -- Pete Oldham (BD) HD70 -- Toby Fitch (BD) HD78 -- Stan Fox (WD) HD79 -- Wm. Wainwright (BD) HD85 -- Ronnie Sutton (N-AD) HD87 -- Frances Cummings (elected as BD, but switches to GOP after election) HD97 -- Jerry Braswell (BD) HD98 -- Thomas Wright (BD)	SD2 -- Frank Ballance (BD) SD6 -- R.L. Martin (WD) SD7 -- Luther Jordan (BD) SD30 -- David Parnell (WD) SD31 -- Wm. Martin (BD) SD33 -- Charles Dannelly (BD) SD41 -- C.R. Edwards (BD)	CD1 -- Eva Clayton (BD) CD12 -- Melvin Watt (BD)
	In addition, these black legislators are elected in multi-member, majority-white districts: Mickey Michaux (BD) in HD23, Larry Linney (BR) in HD51, Jeanne Lucas (BD) in SD13, and Henry McKoy (BR) in SD14.		
	Total of 25 minority legislators is decrease of one from the 26 elected in 1992.		
	Total of 18 minority House members is decrease of one from the 19 elected in 1992.	Total of 7 minority Senators is the same as the 7 elected in 1992.	Total of 2 minority Congress members is the same as the 2 elected in 1992.
	68 Republicans, 52 Democrats elected to House. Shift of 26 seats from Democratic to Republican. First GOP majority in House since Reconstruction.	26 Democrats, 24 Republicans elected to Senate. Shift of 13 seats from Democratic to Republican.	8 Republicans, 4 Democrats elected to N.C. delegation to U.S. House. Shift of 4 seats from Democratic to Republican.

	House	Senate	Congressional
June 29, 1995			U.S. Supreme Court agrees to hear <i>Shaw v. Hunt</i> (hereinafter called " <i>Shaw II</i> ") at the same time it will hear <i>Bush v. Vera</i> , an appeal by Texas from a lower court decision invalidating Texas's congressional districts on a <i>Shaw</i> -type gerrymandering claim. Also on this day, Supreme Court upholds lower-court invalidation of Georgia's congressional districts on a <i>Shaw</i> -type claim (<i>Miller v. Johnson</i>).
December 5, 1995			U.S. Supreme Court hears oral argument in <i>Shaw II</i> and <i>Bush</i> .
May 7, 1996	<p>Primaries held under 1992 redistricting plans. The following results occur in minority districts:</p> <p>Of 19 seats in majority-minority districts, blacks win Democratic nomination in 16, Native-American in one, whites in 2. (Rep. Locke, WD, loses primary to black opponent.) One black candidate wins GOP nomination in majority-white district. Rep. Linney, BR, not seeking renomination, is replaced by a white nominee. Rep. Cummings wins GOP nomination in majority-black district..</p>	<p>Of 7 majority-minority districts (including SD30, where Native-Americans plus blacks equal majority), blacks win Democratic nomination in 5, whites in 2. In addition, 2 blacks win Democratic nomination in multi-member, majority-white districts. One black candidate wins GOP nomination in multi-member, majority white district.</p>	<p>Incumbent black Congress members re-nominated without opposition in CD1 and CD12.</p>

	House	Senate	Congressional
June 13, 1996			<p>U.S. Supreme Court reverses 3-judge panel in <i>Shaw II</i>. Chief Justice Rehnquist, writing for 5-4 majority, holds that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only the plaintiffs living in the 12th district have standing to challenge, so only the 12th is invalidated. • Lower court was right in saying that race was the main reason for drawing the odd-looking district, and so State is subject to strict scrutiny and must have used narrowly tailored means to achieve compelling interest when it drew the district. • Lower court was wrong in saying State used narrowly tailored means for compelling interest. Rehnquist discussed and rejected the following as compelling interests: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Eradicating past discrimination</i> – Lower court rightly said that was not the real reason. 2. <i>Obtaining Sec. 5 VRA approval</i> – As with Georgia, the U.S. Justice Department was wrong in enforcing "maximization" policy and State was wrong to comply. 3. <i>Avoiding Sec. 2 VRA lawsuit</i> – Not a valid reason because compactness of minority population is a threshold test for a Sec. 2 claim and no group has a compact population in District 12. <p>Rehnquist does not remand case to lower court or suggest remedies.</p> <p>On same day, Supreme Court upholds invalidation of congressional districts in Texas. Justice O'Connor writes 5-4 opinion. In concurring opinion not joined by all of majority, she states guidelines: States may intentionally use race in drawing districts, as long as they do not subordinate "traditional districting criteria" to race.</p>

	House	Senate	Congressional
June 14, 1996			House Speaker Harold Brubaker (WR) appoints House Select Committee on Congressional Redistricting, headed by Rep. Robert Grady (WR).
July 3, 1996	Jack W. Daly files original complaint in <i>Daly v. High</i> , using a Shaw-type theory to challenge certain State House, State Senate, and Congressional districts. He files the complaint in U.S. Western District Court in Statesville, but for months does not serve it upon the defendant, the State Board of Elections.		Robinson O. Everett files <i>Cromartie v. Hunt</i> in U.S. Eastern District of N.C., using a <i>Shaw</i> theory to challenge the 1 st congressional district. Action in the case is later stayed pending outcome of <i>Shaw</i> .
July 8, 1996			Senate President Pro Tem Marc Basnight (WD) appoints Senate Select Committee on Redistricting, headed by Sen. Roy Cooper (WD). Sen. Cooper writes letter to N.C. Attorney General Michael Easley saying that it is not feasible to redraw congressional districts in time for new districts to be used in 1996 congressional elections.
July 10, 1996			Senate Select Committee meets to discuss <i>Shaw</i> decision and the feasibility of enacting a remedial plan before the 1996 congressional elections.
July 12, 1996			3-judge panel allows <i>Shaw</i> plaintiffs and plaintiff-intervenors amend complaint to add new parties and challenge District 1.

	House	Senate	Congressional
July 17, 1996			House Rules Committee Chair Richard Morgan (WR) releases a congressional redistricting plan, "Congress-96-001", containing one majority black district in northeast and one majority black+Indian district in south.
July 19, 1996			3-judge panel issues order asking for opinions of Speaker, President Pro Tem, and committee leaders on whether it is feasible to adopt a remedial congressional plan for the 1996 elections. Senate says no. House says yes.
July 24, 1996			House Rules Committee conducts a public hearing at which Rep. Morgan presents and explains "Congress-96-001".
July 30, 1996			3-judge panel issues order : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prohibiting State from conducting any congressional elections <u>after</u> 1996 under existing plan. • Allowing State to conduct 1996 elections under existing plan. • Giving the General Assembly until April 1, 1997 to propose remedial plan.
September 29, 1996			Americans for Defense of Constitutional Rights, a group connected with the <i>Shaw</i> plaintiffs, announces it will award \$1,000 to anyone who can draw a majority black congressional district that is ruled to be compact by expert judges. (It is later announced that \$2,000 will be awarded to anyone who can draw two majority-black districts that pass the compactness test.)

	House	Senate	Congressional
November 5, 1996	Second general election held under 1990s redistricting plans. Following results occur in minority districts:		
	HD5 -- Howard Hunter (BD) HD7 -- Thomas Hardaway (BD) HD8 -- Linwood Mercer (WD) HD17 -- Mary McAllister (BD) Theodore Kinney (BD) HD21 -- Dan Blue (BD) HD26 -- Alma Adams (BD) HD28 -- F. Boyd-McIntyre (BD) HD59 -- Pete Cunningham (BD) HD60 -- Beverly Earle (BD) HD66 -- Larry Womble (BD) HD67 -- Pete Oldham (BD) HD70 -- Toby Fitch (BD) HD78 -- Stan Fox (WD) HD79 -- Wm. Wainwright (BD) HD85 -- Ronnie Sutton (N-AD) HD87 -- Donald Bonner (BD) HD97 -- Jerry Braswell (BD) HD98 -- Thomas Wright (BD)	SD2 -- Frank Ballance (BD) SD6 -- R.L. Martin (WD) SD7 -- Luther Jordan (BD) SD30 -- David Weinstein (WD) SD31 -- Wm. Martin (BD) SD33 -- Charles Dannelly (BD) SD41 -- Larry Shaw (BD)	CD1 -- Eva Clayton (BD) CD12 -- Melvin Watt (BD)
	In addition, these black legislators are elected in multi-member, majority-white districts: Mickey Michaux (BD) in HD23, Jeanne Lucas (BD) in SD13, and Howard Lee (BD) in SD16.		
	Total of 25 minority legislators is same as the 25 elected in 1994.		
	Total of 18 minority House members is the same as 1994.	Total of 7 minority Senators is the same as 1994.	Total of 2 minority Congress members is the same as 1994.
	61 Republicans, 59 Democrats elected to House. Shift of 7 seats from Republican to Democratic.	30 Democrats, 20 Republicans elected to Senate. Shift of 4 seats from Republican to Democratic.	Republicans and Democrats divide the U.S. House delegation evenly, 6 and 6. Shift of 2 seats from Republican to Democratic.
			In Georgia, black Congress members Sanford Bishop and Cynthia McKinney re-elected. Their initial elections were to districts that were majority black. Their 1996 re-elections are to majority-white districts drawn by a federal court in a <i>Shaw</i> -type lawsuit.

	House	Senate	Congressional
December 17, 1996	Study Committee on Election Laws Reform recommends that 1997 General Assembly propose a constitutional amendment to give redistricting decisions to an Independent Redistricting Commission. This would apply to congressional and legislative redistricting beginning in 2001. The Study Committee will report January 3, 1997, to the Legislative Research Commission. The LRC will vote to transmit the request to the 1997 General Assembly. The proponent of the Independent Redistricting Commission, Rep. John Weatherly (WR), will introduce the Study Committee's recommendation February 5 as House Bill 52.		
January 23, 1997	Magistrate judge gives plaintiff in <i>Daly v. High</i> until February 14 to report why the suit has not been served on the defendant.		
January 29, 1997	1997 General Assembly convenes. With House Republican majority of 61-59, Speaker Harold Brubaker re-elected. With Senate Democratic majority of 30-20, President Pro Tem Marc Basnight re-elected.		
			Speaker Brubaker appoints new House Committee on Congressional Redistricting, chaired by Rep. Ed McMahan (WR). President Pro Tem Basnight reauthorizes the Senate Select Committee on Redistricting, still chaired by Sen. Cooper.
February 5, 1997	Rep. Weatherly introduces HB 52, calling for a constitutional amendment to give an Independent Redistricting Commission, rather than the General Assembly, the authority to redistrict State House, State Senate, and Congress. The amendment would go into effect for the 2001 redistricting. The bill, similar to one Rep. Weatherly had introduced in 1995, was recommended by the Legislative Research Commission's Study Committee on Election Law Reform.		
February 10, 1997			Deadline for submission of plans in the contest for compact minority districts conducted by Americans for Defense of Constitutional Rights.
February 12, 1997			House CR Committee holds first meeting, hears from Edwin Speas, Senior Deputy State AG, on the <i>Shaw</i> litigation.

	House	Senate	Congressional
February 13, 1997			Rep. Mickey Michaux (BD) removed from House Redistricting Committee by Speaker. Replaced by Rep. Toby Fitch (BD). Speaker Brubaker says change was made to correct an oversight: He had originally intended to appoint Rep. Fitch.
February 19, 1997	<p>First amended complaint filed in U.S. Western District Court for <u>Daly v. High</u>, asserting <u>Shaw</u>-type challenge to the following districts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • House Dist. 28 • House Dist. 97 • House Dist. 98 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Senate Dist. 4 • Senate Dist. 7 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CD 1 • CD 3 • CD 6 • CD 7 • CD 8 • CD 9 • CD 10
February 20, 1997			Senate Select Committee meets. Sen Cooper presents "1997 Congressional Plan A," containing 2 minority districts. He says no vote will be taken on the plan, but that a public hearing will be held the next week.
February 24, 1997			<p>Six N.C. Democratic Congress Members meet in Legislative Building with Sen. Cooper. They express mixed feelings about the Senate proposal.</p> <p>Robinson Everett announces there are no winners for the prize of \$2,000 for drawing two compact majority-black congressional districts. But he awards \$1,000 to Jack W. Daly for drawing the most compact majority-black single congressional district. Daly's plan, "Everett's Bane 3", split three counties and stretched from Durham to Pasquotank counties. Daly says he will use the money to further his lawsuit. John Sanders, retired director of the Institute of Government, is judge of the contest.</p>

	House	Senate	Congressional
February 25, 1997			<p>Rep. Weatherly introduces House Joint Resolution 322, providing for an independent commission to draw a congressional redistricting plan to satisfy the court order in <i>Shaw</i>.</p> <p>House CR Committee meets. Rep. McMahan presents "1997 House Congressional Plan A.1", similar in many ways to the Senate proposal. Rep. McMahan says no vote will be taken, but the plan will receive input at a public hearing.</p>
February 26, 1997			<p>Joint House-Senate public hearing held in Legislative Building. Everett calls House and Senate proposals "fruit of the poisonous tree." Sen. Betsy Cochrane says Senate Republicans will present a plan that will have a minority district from Charlotte to the Sandhills. Rep. Weatherly promotes his idea of an independent commission. Several speakers address local matters.</p>
February 27- March 18, 1997			<p>Sen. Cooper and Rep. McMahan negotiate over differences between their two plans. Chief issue is how Wake County would be divided between Districts 2 and 4.</p>
March 17, 1997			<p>Irving Joyner, representing N.C. Association of Black Lawyers, sends letter to Sen. Cooper criticizing both House and Senate proposals.</p>

	House	Senate	Congressional
March 19, 1997			<p>Sen. Cooper introduces SB 433, embodying "1997 Congressional Plan A".</p> <p>Senate Select Committee meets, and Sen. Cooper presents SB 433 for a vote. Sen. Cochrane presents "Congress Cochrane" as an amendment; that amendment is defeated. Committee gives a favorable report to SB 433 as introduced.</p> <p>House CR Committee meets. Rep. McMahan presents "97 House Congress Plan G" for a vote. Under House rules, a favorable vote by a committee constitutes authorization for the committee to introduce the bill.</p>
March 20, 1997	Rep. Cary Allred (WR) introduces HB 578 to elect legislators in multi-member districts by numbered seats. This would replace the existing method: multi-seat contests.		
March 21, 1997	State files answer in <i>Daly v. High</i> .		
March 24, 1997			<p>Rep. Grady introduces HB 585.</p> <p>Rep. McMahan introduces HB 586, embodying "97 House Congress Plan G", on behalf of his committee. The Speaker refers that bill back to the House CR Committee.</p> <p>Rep. McMahan and Sen. Cooper negotiate the differences between their committees' two plans and agree to "97 HOUSE/SENATE PLAN".</p>

	House	Senate	Congressional
March 25, 1997			<p>House CR Committee meets. Rep. McMahan presents the compromise, "97 HOUSE/SENATE PLAN", as a committee substitute for HB 586.</p> <p>Two amendments are defeated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One from Rep. Dan Blue to change Dist. 4 so that Wake County would be predominately in Dist. 4. ("1997 CONGRESSIONAL PLAN D1") • One from Rep. Ronnie Sutton to a majority Native American precincts of Robeson County in Dist. 7. <p>The Committee Substitute for HB 586 is given a favorable report without committee amendment.</p> <p>Rep. Steve Wood (WR) introduces HB 599, ("Shaw Compliance Plan C").</p>
March 26, 1997			<p>HB 586 goes to House floor. Rep. McMahan presents an overview, saying that the plan is designed so that all incumbents, black and white, Democratic and Republican, have a fair chance at re-election. Four amendments are offered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One from Rep. Sutton, similar to one he offered in committee. It passes. • Three amendments from Rep. Mickey Michaux, embodying "Fitch Michaux Plan A", "Fitch/Michaux Plan B", and "Fitch/Michaux Plan C". All have one majority-black district and three districts with minority populations between 30% and 40%. They are defeated. <p>House passes the bill on second reading 87-30. Bill passes third reading and is sent to Senate.</p>

	House	Senate	Congressional
March 27, 1997			<p>Senate Select Committee on Redistricting takes up House-passed HB 586. No amendments are offered. Committee gives bill a favorable report.</p> <p>HB 586 goes to Senate floor. Sen. Cooper gives an explanation, says that while the bill is not designed to protect incumbents that it gave all incumbents a fair chance at re-election. He said the authors took note of the 6-6 partisan split in the congressional delegation and felt that they should not use court-ordered redistricting to overturn that decision of the people.</p> <p>One amendment is offered by Sen. Cochrane, embodying "Congress Cochrane". It is defeated.</p> <p>Senate passes bill on second reading 32-14.</p>
March 31, 1997			<p>HB 586 ratified as Chapter 11 of the 1997 Session Laws.</p>
April 1, 1997			<p>AG Easley files the ratified plan with the 3-judge panel. He also moves requesting that the court delay ruling on the plan until the U.S. Justice Department has precleared or denied preclearance pursuant to Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act.</p>
April 9, 1997			<p>Chapter 11 of 1997 Session Laws submitted to U.S. Justice Department under Section 5 of Voting Rights Act.</p> <p>Rep. Michaux introduces HB 901 (with Reps. Fitch and Adams).</p>

	House	Senate	Congressional
April 23, 1997	House Congressional Redistricting Committee meets to consider HB 52 (Independent Redistricting Commission). After discussion, Committee votes to send bill to a subcommittee.		
April 24, 1997	House Election Law/Campaign Reform Committee gives favorable report to a committee substitute for Rep. Allred's HB 578. The new version would put before the voters in November 1997 a constitutional amendment requiring that all Senators and House members be elected from single-member districts beginning in 1998. It would require the General Assembly to break existing multi-member districts into single-member districts in time for use in 1998.		
April 30, 1997	The single-member-district bill, HB 578, runs into opposition on House floor, is re-referred to Election Law Committee.		
May 6, 1997			3-judge panel denies fees to Maupin, Taylor, Ellis, and Adams, attorneys for plaintiff intervenors in <i>Shaw</i> .
May 16, 1997			Reps. Michaux and Fitch meet with U.S. Justice officials in Washington to advocate for their congressional plan (embodied in March 26 House floor amendment) as alternative to enacted plan. (Date is 16 th or earlier same week.)
May 28, 1997			3-judge panel denies motion to intervene in <i>Shaw</i> suit by several black voters and associations. They sought to assert dilution claims and offer alternative plans.
June 9, 1997			U.S. Justice Department preclears Chapter 11. 3-judge panel directs <i>Shaw</i> plaintiffs and plaintiff-intervenors to tell court by July 19 whether they will object to dismissal of the suit and if so on what basis.

	House	Senate	Congressional
June 19, 1997			<p><i>Shaw</i> plaintiffs and plaintiff-intervenors respond that they wish the lawsuit to be dismissed without prejudice against the filing of a new one. Robinson Everett, plaintiffs' attorney, urges the court to declare the new plan unconstitutional, but states that his plaintiffs no longer have standing to challenge the new 12th or 1st districts, because they do not live in them.</p> <p>U.S. Supreme Court upholds court-ordered districting plan in Georgia.</p>
July 3, 1997			<p>State argues to court that plaintiffs and plaintiff-intervenors do live in the districts, do have standing to continue the lawsuit, and are seeking dismissal simply so they can file a new lawsuit and shop for a more favorable 3-judge panel.</p>
August 27, 1997	3-judge panel in <i>Daly v. High</i> transfers it from Western District to Eastern District. Panel is Sam J. Ervin III, Richard Voorhees, and Terrence Boyle.		
August 28, 1997	1997 General Assembly adjourns until May 11, 1998.		
September 12, 1997			<p>3-judge panel dismisses the <i>Shaw</i> suit. In opinion accompanying its order, the court says the dismissal is only on the issue of the remedial adequacy of the violation of Equal Protection that the plaintiffs succeeded in showing against the former Dist. 12.</p>

	House	Senate	Congressional
October 8, 1997	<p><i>Daly v Leake</i> plaintiffs move to file second amended complaint. Proposed complaint says the following districts will be challenged on a <i>Shaw</i>-type claim: (Name change occurred because Larry Leake replaced Edward High as chair of the State Board of Elections.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HD 7 • HD 8 • HD 28 • HD 37 • HD 79 • HD 87 • HD 97 • HD 98 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SD 4 • SD 6 • SD 7 • SD 23 • SD 31 • SD 38 • SD 39 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CD 1 • CD 3 • CD 5 • CD 6 • CD 9 • CD 12
October 10, 1997			Robinson Everett, attorney for <i>Shaw</i> plaintiffs, lodges an amended complaint in <i>Cromartie v. Hunt</i> . The complaint uses a <i>Shaw</i> theory to challenge the March 31 congressional redistricting plan as "fruit of the poisonous tree" planted in 1992. Plaintiffs reside in the new 1 st and 12 th districts.
November 24, 1997			Motion to amend <i>Daly</i> complaint allowed.
January 15, 1998			<i>Cromartie v. Hunt</i> moved to jurisdiction of the same 3-judge panel as <i>Daly</i> : Ervin, Voorhees, and Boyle.
March 31, 1998			3-judge panel holds hearing in Morganton on <i>Cromartie</i> cross motions for summary judgment and plaintiffs' motion for preliminary injunction.
April 3, 1998			3-judge panel grants summary judgment and preliminary injunction in <i>Cromartie</i> for 12 th district only. Gives State until April 8 to report how long it will take to redraw the plan and to propose a special primary schedule that would allow the general election in the new congressional districts to occur on November 3.
April 8, 1998			State tells 3-judge panel in <i>Cromartie</i> it needs more time to answer its questions.

	House	Senate	Congressional
April 9, 1998			3-judge panel in <i>Cromartie</i> extends State's deadline for responding to order.
April 13, 1998			U.S. Supreme Court denies stay of 3-judge panel's order enjoining 1998 congressional elections and requiring redrawing of plan. Decision is 6-3, with Breyer, Ginsburg, and Stevens dissenting.
April 14, 1998			3-judge panel issues Memorandum Opinion in <i>Cromartie</i> . Says the new 12 th district shows race as a predominant factor and is uncompact. Says those issues are clear enough to grant summary judgment for 12 th , but not so clear in case of the new 1 st . district. Judge Ervin dissents.
April 16, 1998	3-judge panel denies <i>Daly</i> plaintiffs' motion for temporary restraining order enjoining elections in challenged legislative and congressional districts.		
April 17, 1998			State submits proposed schedule to 3-judge panel, including May 29 deadline for General Assembly to enact corrective plan and September 15 special congressional primaries with no runoff. State also moves that court allow May 5 primaries to proceed in congressional districts unaffected by redrawing District 12.
April 21, 1998			3-judge panel orders schedule for redrawing and for special congressional primaries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •May 22 deadline for legislature to redraw. •June 24 for Voting Rights Act preclearance of redrawn plan. If no preclearance by then, Court will assume sole responsibility. •July 1 deadline for Court if Court must draw the plan. •July 6-20 special congressional candidate filing period. •September 15 special congressional primaries.

	House	Senate	Congressional
April 21, 1998			3-judge panel rejects State's motion to allow May 5 primary in "unaffected" congressional districts.
April 27, 1998			3-judge panel issues opinion for its April 16 order denying injunction in <i>Daly</i> . Says his delays in prosecuting his lawsuit were "inexcusable" and left him with no right to emergency relief.
May 5, 1998	Regularly scheduled primaries held in state House and Senate districts.		
	Of 19 seats in majority-minority districts, blacks win Democratic nomination in 16, Native-American in one, white in 2. One black candidate wins GOP nomination in majority-white district (37).	Of 7 majority-minority districts (including SD30, where Native-Americans plus blacks equal majority), blacks win Democratic nomination in 5, whites in 2. In addition, 2 blacks win Democratic nomination in multi-member, majority-white districts (13 and 16). One black candidate wins Republican nomination in multi-member, majority-white district (14).	Congressional primaries on the ballot in many places, but voters instructed that their votes in congressional primaries will not be counted. Elections officials instructed not to count or make public any congressional results.
May 11, 1998	Regular 1998 Short Session of 1997 General Assembly convenes.		
May 13, 1998			House and Senate Committees hold joint public hearing on congressional redistricting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Robinson Everett urges legislators to redraw by creating a whole new plan, not simply by "tweaking" the 12th and leaving the 1st alone. He says Mecklenburg should not be split, and no district should run from Charlotte to Forsyth or Guilford. •Reps. Wayne Goodwin, Larry Womble, and Linwood Mercer and Sen. Betsy Cochrane present plans of their own.

	House	Senate	Congressional
May 18, 1998			House and Senate leaders agree upon "98 CONGRESSIONAL PLAN A." It changes only Districts 5, 6, 9, 10, and 12 from the 1997 plan. District 12 is removed from Guilford County and fills all of Rowan County. It goes from 46.67% black to 35.58% black.
May 19, 1998			Agreed-upon plan introduced by Sen. Cooper as SB 1185. Agreed-upon plan approved by House Congressional Redistricting Committee, which under House Rules can introduce it as a bill.
May 20, 1998			House Congressional Redistricting Committee introduces its approved plan as HB 1394. Full House takes up HB 1394. Adopts an amendment providing that plan will be effective for 1998 and 2000 elections unless U.S. Supreme Court reverses the decision invalidating the prior plan. House then passes bill 90-27 on 2 nd reading. House rejects effort by Rep. Linwood Mercer to delay final vote, saying he wanted time to prepare an amendment revising the 1 st district. Bill passes 3 rd reading. Senate Select Redistricting Committee approves SB 1185, after adopting the same amendment adopted on House floor.

	House	Senate	Congressional
May 21, 1998			Full Senate takes up HB 1394 instead of its own identical SB 1185, passes it on 2 nd and 3 rd readings 30-17. HB 1394 ratified as Session Law 1998-2.
May 22, 1998			Session Law 1998-2 submitted to both 3-judge panel and to U.S. Department of Justice under the Voting Rights Act.
May 27, 1998			Everett files objection to Session Law 1998-2
June 8, 1998			U. S. Department of Justice preclears Session Law 1998-2.
June 22, 1998			3-judge panel gives its approval to Session Law 1998-2 for 1998 election.
July 20, 1998			Special congressional candidate-filing period ends. Six candidates file for Republican nomination for 12 th District.
July 22, 1998	State moves to consolidate <i>Cromartie</i> and <i>Daly</i> cases.		
July 31, 1998	Discovery completed in <i>Daly v. Leake</i> . In course of discovery, plaintiff residing in following districts take voluntary dismissals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •House Dist. 8 •House Dist. 37 •House Dist. 79 The effect is that only the following districts remain challenged in the lawsuit: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •House Dist. 7 •House Dist. 28 •House Dist. 87 •House Dist. 97 •House Dist. 98 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Senate Dist. 23 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Senate Dist. 4 •Senate Dist. 6 •Senate Dist. 7 •Senate Dist. 31 •Senate Dist. 38 •Senate Dist. 39 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •CD 1 •CD3 (CDs 5, 6, 9, and 12 still subject to challenge, but perhaps challenge mooted by fact that they were all changed in 1998 redistricting. CDs 1 and 3 were not changed.)

September			<p>Special Congressional Primaries held, using 1998 Congressional Plan.</p> <p>Rep. Eva Clayton (B) wins Democratic nomination by 63.9% in District 1 over well-known white opponent, Linwood Mercer.</p> <p>Rep. Mel Watt (B) wins Democratic nomination in District 12 by 84.3% over less-well-known opponent. Republicans in 12th nominate Scott Keadle with 28% of the vote. Second primary was eliminated in special election schedule.</p>
November 3, 1998	<p>Of 19 seats in majority-minority districts, blacks win election in 16, Native-American in one, white in 2. Democratic nominees win all seats in minority districts. Incumbents re-elected in all minority districts except House District 8, where Edith Warren (WD) replaced Linwood Mercer (WD). One black member win re-election in multi-member white district (Michaux in 23). Democrats regain control of House, 66-54.</p>	<p>Of 7 majority-minority districts (including SD30, where Native-Americans plus blacks equal majority), blacks win election in 5, whites in 2. In addition, 2 blacks win election in multi-member, majority-white districts (13 and 16). Incumbents and Democrats win in all minority districts.</p> <p>Democrats strengthen control of Senate, 35-15.</p>	<p>Incumbent black Democrats easily defeat Republican opponents in Districts 1 and 12, even though majority percentage significantly reduced.</p> <p>Eva Clayton (1st) – 62.2%. Mel Watt (12th) -- 55.9%.</p>
January 20, 1999			<p>U.S. Supreme Court hears oral arguments in <i>Hunt v. Cromartie</i>.</p>
May 17, 1999			<p>U.S. Supreme Court reverses 3-judge panel in Cromartie. Vote is 9-0. Justice Clarence Thomas writes for majority that summary judgment is inappropriate in a redistricting case where circumstantial evidence could give rise to conclusion that predominate reason for drawing district was political gerrymandering rather than racial gerrymandering.</p> <p>Because of language in the bill that enacted the 1998 plan, the Supreme Court's reversal reinstates the 1997 plan for the 2000 elections.</p>